difference between the economic position of the Jews in Eastern and in Central Europe, lay in the percentage which they formed in the total population. The Jews in Russia and Galicia, who in 1800 numbered about 1,125,000, doubled their figure every forty years, reaching by 1880 a total of 5 millions. There was no room for such an increase in an economically backward country, especially after the Russian Government had restricted the right of residence of the Jews to the 'Tale of Settlement". In 1897, of a total of 5,110,000 Russian Jews (this figure naturally does not include Galicia), 4,900,000, *i.e.* 96 per cent, inhabited the "Pale". Had they been free to spread over the whole of Russia, they would have formed only 5 per cent of the population, and would have found sufficient employment in commerce and handicrafts. The 200,000 Jews, who had succeeded in acquiring the right of domicile outside the "Pale", as a rule quickly attained economic prosperity. But within the "Pale" the Jews formed 14 per cent of the population in the Polish, and 11 per cent in the Russian, Governments. Such a percentage could not find profitable employment in commerce and handicrafts (in which also non-Jews were engaged), and this led to overcrowding.

Many Jews in the "Pale" were without a sound economic basis, were dealers one day, traders the next,

and teachers on the third—Max Nordau has rightly dubbed them with the name of *Luftmenschen.*

None the less, the Jews were an important factor in the industrial life of Russia. They owned the greater part of the corn-mills and alcohol refineries. Jn commerce they formed a network which from the "Pale of Settlement" extended over the enormous Russian Empire. "A considerable part of the 300,000 Jews in Warsaw", writes Brutzkus,[1] "were engaged in the manufacture of clothing, boots, and small

[1] B. Brutzkus, "Die Lage der Juden in Russland vor und nach. der Revolution", in the *Archiv fur Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik,* vol. 61, p. 275 (Tubingen, 1929).